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HB 2	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONTACTS

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What DPHHS Does

The Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) administers a wide spectrum of programs and projects including: public assistance, Medicaid, foster care and adoption, nursing home licensing, long-term care, aging services, alcohol and drug abuse programs, mental health services, vocational rehabilitation, disability services, child support enforcement activities, and public health functions (such as communicable disease control and preservation of public health through chronic disease prevention).

The department is also responsible for all state institutions except prisons. DPHHS facilities include: Montana State Hospital, Warm Springs; Montana Mental Health Nursing Care Center, Lewistown; Montana Chemical Dependency Center, Butte; Eastern Montana Veterans' Home, Glendive; Montana Veterans' Home, Columbia Falls; and Montana Developmental Center, Boulder.

Statutory Authority

MCA 2-15-2201

HOW SERVICES ARE PROVIDED

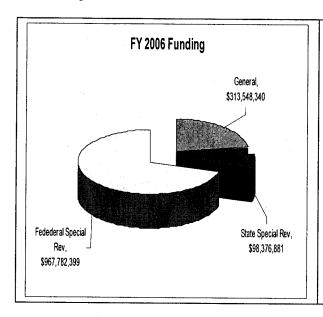
The Department of Public Health and Human Services is comprised of 12 divisions: 1) Director's Office; 2) Human and Community Services; 3) Child and Family Services; 4) Child Support Enforcement; 5) Business and Financial Services; 6) Public Health and Safety; 7) Quality Assurance; 8) Technology Services; 9) Disability Services; 10) Health Resources; 11) Senior and Long-term Care; and 12) Addictive and Mental Disorders.

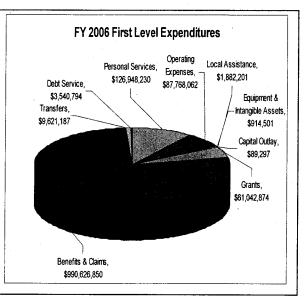
- 1) The Director's Office provides professional support to the agency's divisions by overseeing the overarching goals of the Department.
- 2) The Human and Community Services Division's goal is to support the strengths of families and communities by promoting employment and providing the assistance necessary to help families and individuals meet basic needs and work their way out of poverty. They accomplish this by providing cash assistance, employment training, food stamps, Medicaid, child care, meal reimbursement, nutrition training, energy assistance, weatherization, and other services to help families move out of poverty and toward self-support.
- 3) The Child and Family Services Division provides state and federally mandated protective services to children who are abused, neglected, or abandoned. This includes receiving and investigating reports of child abuse and neglect, working to prevent domestic violence, helping families to stay together or reunite, and finding placements in foster or adoptive homes.
- 4) The Child Support Enforcement Division provides federally mandated child support enforcement services. These include locating absent parents, establishing paternity, establishing financial and medical support orders, enforcing current and past-due child support, offering medical and spousal support, and modifying child support orders.
- 5) The Business and Financial Services Division provides support services for the department including financial and accounting oversight, cash management, preparation and filing of federal financial reports, purchasing of supplies and equipment, payroll processing, audit coordination, lease management, mail handling, management of vital records and statistics, property and records management, accounts payable, and institutional reimbursements.
- 6) The Public Health and Safety Division oversees the coordination of the public health system in Montana. These range in scope from nutrition support and Health Education (e.g., WIC & Tobacco Use Prevention) to screening services (e.g., Breast & Cervical Cancer screening programs for uninsured women and HIV Counseling & Testing services) to preventive services (e.g., Immunization) and surveillance systems for infectious and chronic diseases, designed to detect and target those health threats that may impact a community.
- 7) The Quality Assurance Division protects the safety and well-being of Montanans by monitoring and ensuring the integrity and cost-effectiveness of programs administered by the department.
- 8) The Technology Services Division provides state-of-the-art support in operational and technological areas critical to the efficient and effective implementation of department programs.
- 9) The Disability Services Division provides services that help Montanans with disabilities to live, work, and fully participate in their communities. It does this by providing residential services, community supports, home-based services for families, case management, a variety of employment outcome-related services, telephone relay service and equipment, rehabilitation counseling, and specialized services for blind and visually impaired individuals which includes low vision evaluations and equipment for older individuals with visual impairments to maintain independence.
- 10) The Health Resources Division provides health care for low-income and disabled Montanans through Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Plan (CHIP). It does this by providing administration, policy development, and reimbursement for the primary and acute care portions of the Medicaid program. It also provides children's mental health services and health insurance coverage for children through CHIP.
- 11) The Senior and Long-Term Care Division administer aging services, adult protective services, and the state's two veterans' homes. It also helps to fund care for elderly and disabled Montanans who are eligible for Medicaid and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The division achieves this by providing information, education, and assistance; planning, developing and providing for quality long-term care services; and operating within a cost—effective service delivery system.
- 12) The Addictive and Mental Disorders Division implements and improves an appropriate statewide system of prevention, treatment, care, and rehabilitation for Montanans with mental disorders or addictions to drugs or alcohol. The division achieves this by providing chemical dependency and adult mental health services by contracting with behavioral health providers throughout Montana. It also provides services through three inpatient facilities including the Montana State Hospital in

Warm Springs, Montana Chemical Dependency Center in Butte, and Montana Mental Health Nursing Care Center in Lewistown.

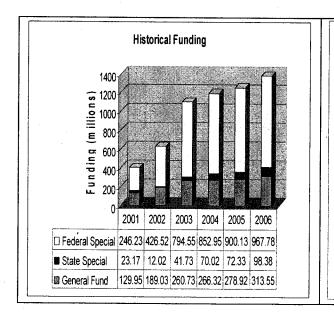
Spending and Funding Information

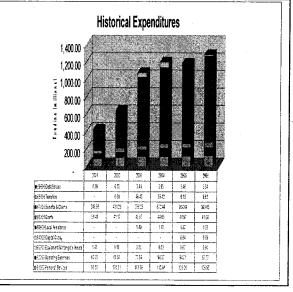
The following figures show funding and expenditure information for FY 2006 for all sources of funding of the Department of Public Health and Human Services.





The following figures show funding and expenditures from FY 2001 through FY 2006, for HB 2 funding.





2007 BIENNIUM NEW PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND PROGRAM EXPANSION

Program Expansion

- <u>Children's Mental Health:</u> Montana was one of ten states to receive a Community Alternatives to Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTF) demonstration grant. The grant will be used to design a comprehensive package of community-based services for children with mental illness.
- <u>Child Support Collections</u>: Improved from \$54.32 million in 2004 to \$55.109 million in 2005 and \$58.307 million in 2006.
- <u>Department Audit:</u> The department received its second consecutive unqualified opinion audit for report years 2004 and 2005.
- <u>Food Stamps</u>: Montana was awarded \$1.8 million bonus funds for its excellent performance in the areas of payment accuracy and timeliness of application processing.
- Medicaid Modernization Act: As of January 1, 2006, approximately 13,000 clients eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid received their pharmacy benefits through Medicare Part D plans.
 During the transition from Medicaid to Medicare Part D, Medicaid continued to cover prescriptions to ensure these clients received their necessary medications.
- Mental Health Waiver: The Department received approval from CMS to implement a Home and Community Based Services waiver for individuals with Severe Disabling Mental Illness (SDMI), only the second such waiver in the nation. This waiver will provide services that enable participants to remain in community settings, who otherwise would require nursing home placements.
- <u>Child and Family Services</u>: Passed the 2006 federal Title IV-E Foster Care Audit with 149 out of 150 cases meeting the requirements; completed both the Program Improvement Plan negotiated after the 2002 federal Child and Family Services Review and the Corrective Action Plan negotiated after the 2003 Title IV-E Foster Care Audit.
- Successful Implementation of the Montana Clean Indoor Air Act: The Act went into effect Oct. 1, 2005, after passage by the 2005 Legislature. Montanans have really embraced this effort to prevent disease and death caused by tobacco addiction. A survey conducted by the department in conjunction with the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revealed that 80 percent of Montanans support the new law.
- <u>Fair Hearings</u>: Decisions rendered within statutory timelines improved from 80% in FY 04 to 90% in FY 06 even though appeals have increased 42% since FY 04.

FTE:

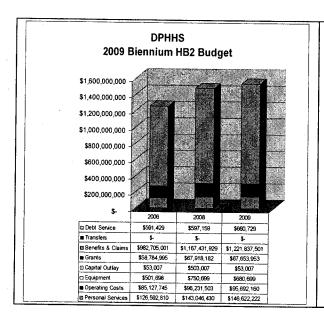
Total authorized FTE in Fiscal Year 2006 were 2,788.43.

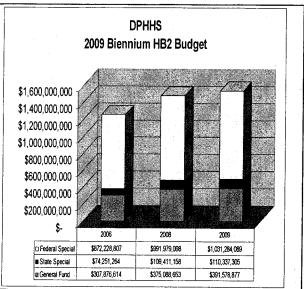
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLANS

The legislative audit recommendations made during the 2004-2005 Financial Compliance Audit can be found under the Business and Financial Services Division.

2009 BIENNIUM BUDGET

The following figures show the proposed HB 2 budget for the 2009





Goals and Measurable Objectives

The following table shows the Department of Public Health and Human Services base year and budgeted biennium goals and performance measures that are associated with the proposed 2009 biennium HB 2 budget.

Goal	Measurable Objectives	Current Status of Measures
Goals in the Child Care Program include maintaining reimbursement rates at the 75 th percentile of the market for the 12 Child Care Resource and Referral Districts.	Market surveys were conducted in June and implemented in August 2006. The average increase statewide was 6 percent over the 24 -month period.	Market surveys will be conducted annually and adjustments will be made to the reimbursement rate to the extent the budget will permit.
Increase child support collections	Actual Collections were \$55.9 million and \$59.2 Million in FFY 2005 and FFY 2006 respectively. Our goal is to reach \$60 million in FFY 2007	The division is currently ahead of 2006 For collections and is working to Continue this trend.

Provide programs and services to improve the health of Montana's	•	By 2010, reduce the rate of birth for	9.7 (2005)
women, children, and families.		teenagers aged 15	
·		through 17 years to	5.8 (2005)
		9.3 per 1,000.	5.8 (2005)
	•	By 2010, reduce the	
		rate of deaths to	
		children aged 14	
	:	years and younger	
		caused by motor	500 ((2005)
•		vehicle crashes to 4	73% (2005)
		per 100,000 children.	
	•	By 2010, increase the	
		percentage of	
		mothers who	
	1	breastfeed their	97.9% (2005)
		infants at hospital	
		discharge to 77.1%.	
	•	By 2010, increase the	
		percentage of	
		newborns who have	
•		been screened for	83.5% (2005)
		hearing before	
•		hospital discharge to	
		92%.	
	•	By 2010, increase the	
		percentage of infants	
		born to pregnant	
		women receiving	In progress
·		prenatal care	
•		beginning in the first	
		trimester to 87.4%.	
	•	By 2010, 100% of	
		Montana's counties	
		will have been	
		reviewed as potential	
		Health Professional	
		Shortage Area	
		designations for	
		primary care, mental	
·		health, and dental	
		services in an effort	
	ļ .	to improve the	
		health-care access of	
		medically	
		underserved and	
·		vulnerable	
		populations of	
		Montanans.	
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Discovelify in divide the form of		920/ of access investigated access in
Disqualify individuals from the	• Continue to	82% of cases investigated result in
food stamp program who are	investigate referrals	disqualification from the food stamp
found guilty of food stamp fraud	made for potential	program.
	food stamp eligibility	·
	fraud and maintain an	
	80 percent	
	disqualification rate.	
·	• Collect on 80 percent	
		·
· .	of all overpayments	
	by pursuing	
	recoveries from	
	individuals found	
	guilty of food stamp	**
	fraud through all	
*	available channels.	
	Avoid misspending	
	future benefits by	
	removing individuals	•
	found guilty of food	
	stamp fraud from the	
	program.	
D 1		Y C 1 000C 1 C1 C
Development Disabilities	By the end of the 2009	In fiscal year 2007, three of the five
Program (DDP) – Implement a	biennium, implement all five	DDP regions are in the rate system
rational methodology	DDP regions in the rate	(approx half of the adult clients).
(transparent rate system) for	system. Implement a	Fiscal year 2006 data shows that:
reimbursement of Medicaid	minimum wage for DDP	• There is currently no
services.	direct care employees of at	minimum wage required
	least \$8.00 per hour. Reduce	through provider contracts.
	DDP case management	Case management caseloads
	caseloads to an average of 35.	are at an average of 44.
	Allow for funding in the rates	• The standardized rate
	to allow for standardized	compensates for 2 days of
	training for DDP direct care	
	employees.	training per direct care
	employees.	employees
Operate an efficient and cost	• Maintain the total	Benchmarks are available
effective long-term care system.	long-term care	For each goal and objective
	expenditures of the	
	SLTCD within the	
	budget established by	
	the legislature for	
	each year of the	
	2008/2009 biennium.	·
	Pursue additional Gradient	
	federal funding	
	opportunities to	
	enhance or expand	
	services without the	
	need for additional	
	state dollars.	
•		

BUDGET AND POLICY ISSUES

Key Elements of the Department's Vision for the next Biennium

- Mental Health –Transformation of Montana's mental health system by assessing the services and identifying gaps in the current delivery system relating to inpatient treatment and additional community services for individuals with mental illness and chemical dependency.
- <u>Secure Treatment & Examination Program (STEP)</u> Collaborative effort with DOC to address the behavioral health problems of offenders.
- Connect public health interventions with human services policy to improve the overall health of individuals receiving DPHHS services.
- <u>DD Rebasing</u> to meet federal requirements for client choice and portability, increase statewide availability of services and implement a standardized rate structure to reimburse providers.
- <u>Dental Access</u> additional funding to enhance access for adults and children in Medicaid by raising reimbursement rates to 85% of billed charges.
- <u>CFSD Additional Field Staff</u> relating to critical caseload issues and to meet federal and state mandates for keeping children safe.
- <u>SLTC Waiver Expansion</u> additional funding to serve individuals waiting to access community services either in their homes, assisted living, or supported living settings.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES EXPANDED

Challenges for the 2008/2009 Biennium

The top priority of the department in the coming biennium is to maintain current programs due to rising costs and other budget challenges. These include:

- Potential loss of federal funding for Children's Health Insurance Program as Congress considers reauthorization;
- Increasing caseload costs in Medicaid, which accounts for about one half of the agency's budget;
- A reduction in federal matching money for Medicaid services due to improvement in the state's economy; and
- Reductions in funding of about \$7.7 million over the next biennium as a result of the Federal Deficit Reduction Act (\$3.6M for the Child and Family Services Division and \$4.1M for the Child Support Enforcement Division).